

Unit 5

Old and new



Lesson 1

Family heirlooms



Write the letter (A–G) of each sentence in the correct place (1–7) in the texts.

999

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We've had it for ages



A ... when she was a girl.

B ... it was not in good condition.

C ... and great grandparents lived.

D ... for more than 100 years.

E ... I have not sold the stamps.

F Here is a photo of some of our stamps.

G ... have made it into a small museum.



Hassan Shakshir

Our family has been in the Taif area for many centuries. We have owned the house in the photo ¹_D__ We moved many years ago and for a long time the house was empty and ²_B__ However, we have now repaired and repainted the house. Recently we have put traditional furniture into it and ³_G_ Now young people can see how their grandparents ⁴_C_

Hala Ibrahim

⁵ ____ My family has owned a collection of stamps for 70 years. My great grandmother started collecting them ⁶ ____ A __ Each new generation of daughters collected stamps and later gave them to their daughters. My mother gave them to me. I have owned this collection for three years. Friends can't understand why ⁷ ____ The answer is easy - the stamps are part of our family's history.



- 1 Where is Hassan's family from?
- 3 What happened when the family moved?
- 5 How long has Hala's family owned a collection of stamps?
- 7 Who gave the stamps to Hala?
- 2 How long has his family been there?
- 4 What have the family done to the house?
- 6 Who started collecting stamps?
- 8 Why hasn't Hala sold the stamps?

- 1. (the family / it is from) the Taif area.
 - 2. (the family / it has been there) for centuries .
 - 3. The house was empty and in bad condition .
 - 4. It has painted and repaired the house / it has made it onto a small museum .
 - 5. For 70 years .
 - 6. Hala's great grandmother.
 - 7. Hala's mother.
 - 8. The stamps are part of her family history.

D	PEADING AND VOC	ABULARY Tick () the correct me	aning, A or B	, for these words.
1	heirloom		ave had these ob nal Saudi Arabian		g time
2	repair		nake better some e or make sometl	9	oken 🔽
3	generation		e in a family or a ple collect stamp		it the same age 🔽
D PRONUNCIATION Mark the stress on the words. Then listen, check and repeat.					
1	heirloom	2 collection Co'llection	3 furniture 'furmiture	4 repair Re'pair	5 generation generation



LANGUAGEHELP Read and remember, then underline.

- 1 We often use for and the present perfect tense, for example, We have lived here for two years.
- 2 We use for with a length of time, for example, hour, day or year.
- 3 Which time words can we use with for and the present perfect? <u>Underline</u> the correct words.

A Monday B ten o'clock C a week D 2005

E three months F 50 years G the morning H March



Number the pictures.





Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

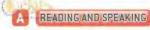
What is your favourite object?

How long have you had it?



Lesson 2

Which holiday would you prefer?



Ask and answer.

















My brother and I spent a week in youth hostels in Germany. We went climbing mountain with 20 young people from different countries. It was very enjoyable. We were tired but very fit at the end. lamal





Studying Japanese culture

My mum and I stayed in Japan for seven days to study Japanese culture. We learned about traditional clothes like kimonos, painting and calligraphy, theatre and



folk stories and how to make paper models. It was really interesting. Nadia

- Where did Jamal and Nadia go?
- Jamal went to Germany and Nadia went to japan.
- 2 Who did they go with?
- Jamal went with his brother and Nadia went with her mother.
- 3 What did they do there?
- Jamal went mountain climbing and Nadia studied Japanese culture.
- 4 What did they think of their holidays?

Jamal thought it was very enjoyable and Nadia thought it was really interesting.

1 I would prefer a mountain climbing holiday to studying in Japan because . . .

2 I would prefer studying in Japan to a mountain climbing holiday because . . .

3 I wouldn't like to study in Japan or go mountain climbing because



LISTENING Jamal and Nadia compare holidays. Tick more, less or same in the table.

1 Jamal's hol	iday		
	more	less	same
comfortable		1	
educational			٧
energetic		V	
expensive	2		٧

2 Nadia's hol	Nadia's holiday			
	more	less	same	
comfortable	1	1		
educational			٧	
energetic		٧		
expensive	٧			



Make sentences with as (adjective) as or not as (adjective) as.

- 1 Jamal's holiday/be/not as comfortable/Nadia's holiday
- 2 Nadia's holiday/be/as educational/Jamal's holiday
- 3 Nadia's holiday/be/not as energetic/Jamal's holiday
- 4 Jamal's holiday/be/not as expensive/Nadia's holiday

Jamal's holiday wasn't as comfortable as Nadia's holiday.

- 2. Nadia's holiday was as educational as Jamal holiday.
- 3. Nadia's holiday wasn't as energetic as Jamal's holiday.
- 4. Jamal's holiday wasn't as expensive as Nadia's holiday.



- 1 Lena prefers tea to coffee means Lena always likes tea more than coffee.
- 2 With prefer we can add verb + -ing. For example I prefer drinking tea to (drinking) coffee.
- 3 Lena would prefer juice to water means Lena chooses juice this time not water. (Another time in the future Lena may choose water, not juice.)
- 4 With would/'d prefer we add to + verb. For example I'd prefer (to have) juice (and not water).



CRAMMAR Complete the sentences with *prefer* or *would/'d prefer*.

- 1 Would you like a biscuit? I'd prefer to have cake, please.
- 2 Ali and Omar <u>prefer</u> watching TV to playing football.
- 3 Julie and Dalal <u>prefer</u> cooking to washing up.
- 4 We always go the park after school. Today, I <u>'d prefer</u> to the supermarket.
- 5 The weather's nice this afternoon. I think I <u>'d prefer</u> to walk home.
- 6 Do you <u>prefer</u> spending the summer in Saudi Arabia or going to Egypt?





SPEAKING Make sentences about the cars with as (adjective) as or not as (adjective).







speed:	125kph	speed:	153kph	speed:	142kph
length:	3m 95cm	length:	4m 65cm	length:	4m 40cm
weight:	1000kg	weight:	1950kg	weight:	1450kg
year:	1928	year:	1937	year:	1932
size:	two people	size:	five people	size:	four people



Lesson 3

Tomorrow's world



- 1 Fewer people will die in accidents
 - There will be more people
- 5 We will pay more to eat and drive B

- 2 We will live longer
- 4 They will become quicker
- 6 Their job is to say what might happen

A

- Futurologists are scientists. They make predictions about how the world will change by studying the present and the past. Here are some of their predictions for the next 20 years.
- In the last 50 years the cost of oil and food has increased and it will probably continue to increase. Of course, if we discover more oil or if scientists produce better plants, then prices may not rise very fast. However, they probably won't fall.
- In the last 30 years many people have died in car accidents. This number of deaths might increase in future because more people are travelling by car. On the other hand, cars are becoming safer so this may not happen.
- In 1960 the average life expectancy of people in Saudi Arabia was 45 years of age. It is now 75 years. Most doctors think life expectancy will continue to increase if people don't smoke and are careful about their weight and diet.
- The number of people in the world is growing. In Saudi Arabia the population has risen from 5 million in 1960 to about 30 million today. If the world's population continues to grow, it may increase to about 9 billion in 2025.
- In the last 50 years computers have become faster, smaller and cheaper because the speed of computer chips has doubled every two years. Most computer scientists think this will continue.







READING Who or what do the words in bold refer to?

- 1 Paragraph A: their <u>futurologists</u> 2 Paragraph B: they
- 3 Paragraph C: this _____ 4 Paragraph D: It 5 Paragraph E: it _____ 6 Paragraph F: this
- 2. Prices (of food and oil) .
- 3. Increase in number of deaths.
- 4. Average life expectancy in Saudi Arabia.
- 5. world's population.
- 6. Speed of computer chips doubling.





Complete these sentences about the text.

- 1 Futurologists make predictions ...
- 2 The cost of oil and food will continue to rise because ...
- 3 Prices may not rise very fast if ...
- 4 More people are travelling by car so ...
- 5 People might live longer if ...
- 6 The world's population might increase to 9 billion if ...
- 7 If the speed of computer chips doubles, computers will .

Futurologists make predictions ...

... about how the world may change in the future.

- 2. It has risen for the past 20 years.
- 3. We discover more oil, or if scientists produce better plants.
- 4. The number of deaths from car accidents might increase .
- 5. They don't smoke and are careful about their weight and diet .
- 6. The number of people continues to grow .
- 7. Continue to become faster, smaller and cheaper.

[3] VOCABULARY Find the nouns for these verbs in the text and write them in your notebooks.

1 predict 2 cost 3 die 4 expect 5 weigh

prediction cost death expectancy weight

[LANGUAGE HELP] Read and remember.

Strong predictions

I won't be at home this evening. I will be at my uncle's house.

Weak predictions

I may arrive at seven.

Or I might go at eight.



GRAMMAR

Look at the pictures and underline the correct word.



The trainer (may/will/won't) choose Faisal.



Faisal (might/will/won't) score for his team.



Faisal's team (may/will/won't) win.



Faisal (might/will/won't) complete the match.

[] SPEAKING Complete these predictions.

- 1 If I do well in my studies, I might _____
- 2 The price of food will continue to increase so ______
- 3 I may look for a job if _____
- 4 The speed of computer chips is increasing so _____
- 5 If the world's population is 9 billion _____
- 6 Life expectancy might fall if _____

If I do well in my studies ...

Yes?

I might study medicine at university.







Are the sentences about the text true (T) or false (F)?

Sami's father sometimes goes to England on business. This year Sami went with him and they stayed in a hotel in London for a weekend. It is much colder there than in Riyadh, so Sami's father took him to a department store to buy a warm coat. He noticed that everything in the store cost more than in Saudi Arabia. On the first day they took a bus tour and saw many famous buildings and monuments. Sami thought that the most interesting of these was Buckingham Palace, the home of Queen Elizabeth II. The next day they went on a boat trip on the River Thames and rode on the London Eye. They had wonderful views of the city from the top. Sami could see that London is bigger than Riyadh.

STUDY TIP

Use capital letters at the beginning of sentences and with names of days, months, people, places and languages.





	It is not as cold in Riyadh as it is in London.	T ✓	F 🗌
2	Stores in Riyadh are not as large as those in London.	T 🗹	F
3	Prices in Saudi Arabia are less expensive than in London.	TV	F
4	Buckingham Palace was less interesting than the other buildings.	T	F 🔽
5	London is not as big as Riyadh.	T	F V



GRAMMAR Write sentences with more (adjective), less (adjective) or as (adjective) as.



- 1 blue coat brown coat
- 2 grey trousers brown coat
 - white shirt T-shirt
- 4 brown trousers grey trousers
- 5 brown coat brown trousers

The blue coat is not as expensive as the brown coat.

- 2. The grey trousers are not as expensive as the brown coat .
- 3. A white shirt is more expensive than a T shirt.
- 4. The brown trousers are not as expensive than the grey trousers .
- 5. The brown coat is more expensive than the brown trousers .

Saudi Stars: Grammar Study



Predictions

We use will or won't when we are sure about what will happen: Sami's father will travel to London next week. He won't stop on the way.

We use may or might when we are not sure:

He may go shopping in London. He might buy presents for his family.



USTENING Read the predictions. Complete the table. 🚺 Track 26

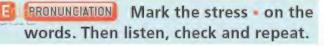


Put a tick (1) to show who made the prediction. Write S if this person is sure and NS if she is not sure.

		Leena	Julie	Sure/not sure
1	Travel round the world faster		1	5
2	More people living in Saudi Arabia	V		S
3	Not as much oil as we have now	V		NS
4	Travel to other planets		٧	NS
5	Expensive to travel	V		S
6	More equipment in the home	V		S
7	Discover more oil		V	NS
8	People live to 100 years or more	V		NS

SREAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer about the future.





- 1 prediction Pre'diction
- 2 discover dis'cover
- 3 scientist 'scientist
- 4 equipment e'quipment
- 5 invention In'vention
- 6 different 'different



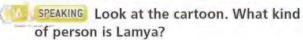
Unit 6

Requests, opinions and directions



Lesson 1

Could you get me some rice?







annoying friend

Lamya is kind and polite. She makes me laugh ¹ D she never says anything bad about anyone, ² C she has one very annoying habit.

At school, Lamya makes this request: 'Would you mind giving me some help with my homework?' When we are at the shops, she says: 'Sorry Noura. Could you buy me some cake? I don't have any money in my purse.' At home, every time I get up, Lamya will always say: 'Noura, would you mind making me some tea, please? I'd rather have tea than coffee, you know.' I never refuse. 'No, I don't mind at all,'

_A 'Sure, I'll do that for you,' I say.

One day last month, I wasn't feeling well. Lamya was visiting the house ⁴_B_ as usual, we were sitting watching TV. Five minutes after the programme started, Lamya said: 'Noura, I'm cold. Could you get me something to eat?' I replied in a loud voice: 'Lamya, couldn't you sometimes do something for yourself?'

Lamya looked surprised and was quiet for a moment. Then she said. 'Of course I'll do it, Noura, ⁵ **E** would you mind not shouting, please? I have a bad headache.'

READING Write the letter for these words in the correct place in the story.

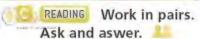
A or

B so

C However,

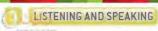
D and

E but



- 1 How does Noura describe Lamya?
- 2 What question does Lamya ask Noura at school?
- 3 Which drink does Lamya prefer?
- 4 What did Lamya ask when she was cold?
- 5 Why was Noura angry about this?
- 6 In what way is Lamya an annoying friend?

- 1. Lamya is kind and polite, she makes Noura laugh and she never says anything bad about anyone.
- 2. Would you mind helping me with my homework?
- 3. Lamya prefers tea
- 4. Could you switch off the air conditioner, please?
- 5. Because she wanted to watch the film
- 6. Because she always asks people to do things for her



Repeat the requests.



LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

Here are some different ways to accept or refuse requests politely:

Would you mind making me some tea?

Accept

Refuse

Of course not.

I'm sorry, I do.

No, not at all.

Yes, I would mind.

Accept

Refuse

Yes, of course,

Sorry. No.

Certainly.

Sorry, I can't.

Could you get me something to eat?

LISTENING Are these requests formal and polite? Tick () yes or cross (x) no in each box. 6 Track 29







Formal K Polite V



Formal V





Formal 💌





Formal V





Formal 🕙





SPEAKING Work in groups. Make conversations for each picture with:

- 1 informal and polite language. 2 formal and polite language.

GRAMMAR Copy and complete the sentences.

- I wouldn't like any tea, thanks.
- 2 Leena looked for her mobile phone but she couldn't find it.
- 3 Dalal went to a nice shop but was very expensive there.
- Lamya always asks me the same thing: 'Noura, can I have tea, please?'
- There weren't ______ free seats on the bus so Ali had to stand.
- 6 'Did you learn _____ interesting at school today, Lamya?' her mother asked.



Lesson 2

I'd rather live in

READING

Tick (/) the best title.

Where people live is changing

55% of the world's population

☐ The world is now a bigger place ☐ People outside towns or in the country



Read some background information about towns and the country.

In 1970 about 60% of Saudis and 37% of the world's population lived in towns. 40% of Saudis and 63% of the world's population lived outside towns or in the country. Now, about 85% of Saudis and 55% of the world's population live in towns and 15% of Saudis and 45% of the world's population live outside towns or in the country.



READING Complete the table.

	Percentages of people in towns and in the country				
	Around the world		In Saudi Arabia		
	1970	Now	1970	Now	
Town	37%	1 55%	2 60%	3 85%	
Country	4 63%	5 45%	6 40%	7 15%	

Do these students like where they live? Tick (/) yes or cross (/) no in each box. Track 30











Complete the missing words.

- Amy: "I live in the 'country. It's 'quiet and peaceful. We have enough friends and there are enough 'shops and there are enough shops.
- Pablo: 'I live in a city but I'd rather live in the country. There are too 4 many people, there isn't enough 5 space and there is too much noise.'
- Enas: 'I live in a large city. Some people think there is too much pollution and too much traffic but I don't want to move. There aren't enough things to do."
- Salem: 'I live in a village. In my opinion life in a small place is quiet and boring because there are too few facilities.'



GRAMMAR Work in pairs. Make complete sentences.

- 1 I/be/too tired/cook
- 2 there/too many people/on/bus
- 3 Enas/not have/enough meat
- 4 Ahmed/be/tired today
- 5 Ali/not like living/city
- 6 Hamad/not want/live/village

I'm too tired to cook.

we'll go/café/eat

'll take/taxi/get home

went/supermarket/buy/more

'll go to bed early tonight/get enough sleep selling/house/move/country

'll stay/city/get/good jon

We'll go to a café to eat.

- 2. We can't get on the bus . There are too many people in it .
- 3. Ali doesn't like living in the city . There is too much pollution .
- 4. Ahmed is tired today . He didn't have enough sleep yesterday .
- 5. Enas doesn't want to live in the country . There aren't enough shops or other facilities there .
 - 6. The teacher was angry in the last class . There was too much noise and there wasn't enough work.



Read and remember.

1 Here are two ways to say what you think and agree or disagree politely:

I'd rather live in the country than live in a town.

Agree

Lagree with you. I think so, too.

In my opinion life in the country is better than life in a city.

Disagree

I don't agree. I don't think so.

Would you rather live in a town than in the country?

Would you rather live in the country than in the town?

Give two reasons why.

WRITING Complete these sentences in your notebooks

In the future, I don't want	to live in
because	and because
I would rather live in	because



Lesson 3

Where's the nearest bank?

READING Write the letter for each paragraph in the box next to the correct title.

C

G

E



- 1 Give the simplest route
 - D Say where to turn
- Other ways of helping
- Give the distance

- 2 Check the directions
- Asking for directions
- 6 Two systems







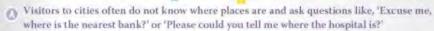


Directions









- There are two general ways to give directions. You can describe what people will see in a particular direction. You can also use words like north, straight, left and this way to describe how to go to get to a place.
- Give clear and easy to follow directions. For example, say, 'Turn left on this street at the school. Then go straight on for a kilometre until the park.'
- A street name, a building or a shop help visitors to know which turning to take. You can add the compass direction as well: 'Turn left at the traffic lights into Foster Road then go east.'

- Tell the person how far they need to go. You can say how many streets to pass and also how long the journey will take, for example, 'Walk for two minutes and pass two roads on your right before you turn left.'
- When you have finished telling a visitor how to get to a place, ask him or her to repeat what you have said so you know that the visitor has understood the route.
- Ask the person to face where he or she wants to go, then use your hand to point to the directions. You can also draw a simple map if you have a paper and pencil. Both these things help people to understand directions.



Tick (✓) true sentences and cross (✗) false sentences.

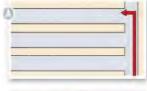
- 1 Visitors sometimes don't know where places are in a city.
- V
- 3 Giving compass directions will not help visitors find places.

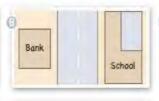
You should give directions in different ways.

- ×
- 4 Information about distances may cause visitors to get lost.
- V
- 5 It is a good thing if a visitor can repeat your directions to you.
- 6 Pointing where to go won't help you to find a place more easily.

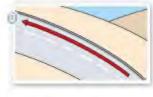


Match the directions with the phrases.













- Go down the road
- Walk to the end of the road.
- 5 Turn right at the roundabout.









- 2 The bank is opposite the school. B
- Take the third turning.
- 6 Go up the hill.





SPEAKING (

Cover the writing and say the phrases for each picture.

Picture A?

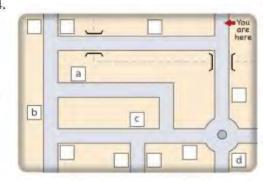
Take the third turning.

LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember directions.

- 1 Use the present perfect sometimes: When you have gone up the hill, turn right.
- 2 Join directions with before and after + verb + -ing: After going up the hill, turn right.
- Listening Label the places.
 - 1 Star Supermarket C 2 Hospital C
 - 3 Swimming pool **b** 4 Park Hotel **a**



- 1 Start from 'You are here'.
- 2 Start with Excuse me or a greeting.
- 3 The conversation is formal and polite.
- 4 Finish with Thank you.





SPEAKING

Work in pairs. Make requests.







Could you wipe the table?

Yes, of course.



- 1 You would like a cold drink.
- 2 You need some hot water.
- 3 You would like more sugar in your tea.
- 4 Your cup is not clean.
- 5 Your coffee is cold.
- 6 You would like to see the menu.
- 7 The waiter forgot to bring a spoon.
- 8 The air conditioning is too cold.

- 1. Would you mind making me a cold drink? Of course not .
- 2. Please Could I have some hot water? Yes, of course.
- 3. Please could I have some more sugar for my tea? Certainly.
- 4. Excuse me , this cup is not clean . Please Could you bring another one ? Yes , of course .
- 5. Excuse me , this coffee is cold . Could you bring another cup please ? Certainly .
- 6. Could I see the menu, please? Yes, of course.
- 7. Would you mind bringing me a spoon? No, not at all.
- 8. Would you mind turning the air conditioning? Of course not.



Make sentences about the information in the table.

Here are the results of a survey Yazeed conducted for Marhaba.

	Watch TV	Meet friends	Swim	Use computer	Play football
Khalid	X	1	11	1	111
Ahmed	X	11	W	X	111
Ibrahim	11	1	X	111	1
Faisal	1	111	111	1	11
Ali	111	11	X	11	
Waleed	1	1	X	111	11

Khalid likes swimming but he would rather play football. WRITING Write sentences about what you and your friend like to do.

I like playing tennis but I'd rather go shopping. Leena likes watching TV but she would rather meet her friends.

ing form

Use the -ing form:

l enjoy drink**ing** juice.

Would you mind bringing tea?

How about having water?

Bare infinitive

Use the bare infinitive with:

Could you **bring** some coffee, please?

I'd rather drink tea, please.

Shall we have juice?

Full infinitive

I would like to go.

Salim would prefer to stay.

Go to the shops to buy some bread, please.

GRAMMAR Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

many few much little enough

Adel got up late. He did not have 'enough time to walk to school. His father did not want to take him by car because there was too 'much traffic. Adel waited for the bus but there were too

| many | people on it. There was too | little room on the next bus too. There were always too | few | buses in the morning. There was too | little | time for Adel to walk to school so he checked to see if he had | enough | money to take a taxi. Then he heard his friend Yazeed calling his name. 'Adel, there's | enough | room for you in our car. We'll give you a lift to school.'

ISJUSTENING Write the numbers of the places on the plan.

Julie has invited Dalal and her mother to a concert at her school. She has phoned Dalal to give her directions.

Car park 1
School gate 8
Classrooms 2

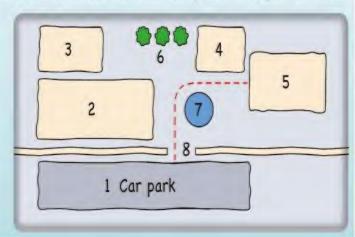
School offices 5

Fountain 7

Trees 6

School hall 3

Computer room 4





Write directions from the school gate to places 2 and 4 on the plan.



Unit 7

Old habits and new experiences



Lesson 1

Sami's favourite sport



Match the number of paragraphs 1-6 on the correct pictures A-F.



Sami has written about his favourite sport and Adel has added some photos.













D Formula 1

Formula 1[™] (F1) races are very fast. Cars reach speeds of 350kph and 500 million people around the world watch them. Drivers and teams must follow special rules in F1.

Clothing

Drivers didn't have to wear helmets before 1953 but they had to after that date. Drivers must also now wear special clothes to give protection from fire and burns.

Circuit safety

Safety for drivers and crowds is very important. For example safety walls to protect people watching must be one metre high. Circuits have to have safety cars to help drivers during rain or after serious accidents.

Medical teams

F1 racing is dangerous. Ambulances are always ready at the circuit. They can reach an accident on the circuit in 30 seconds. Helicopters wait at the circuit to take drivers to local hospitals in case of serious accidents or injuries.

Starting

Race drivers have a practice lap to check their cars. Drivers mustn't start to race until race officials switch off the red start lights. A driver has to raise an arm if there is a problem with his car.

6 Winning

Drivers have to complete a compulsory number of laps over a distance of about 300km to win. Race officials wave a black and white flag to the winning car.

GREADING AND SPEAKING Work in pairs. Find the sentences from Exercise A with the same meaning.

If a driver has a problem with his car he can show this by raising his arm.

A driver has to raise an arm if there is a problem with his car.

- 1 If a driver has a problem with his car he can show this by raising his arm.
- 2 Before 1953 helmets were not compulsory for drivers but now they are.
- 3 Drivers have to wear special protective clothes because of the danger of fire and burns.
- 4 There are one-metre high safety walls at race circuits to protect people watching.
- 5 There are special rules for drivers and teams in Formula 1.
- 6 Drivers can't start a race before race officials switch off the red start lights.

- 2. Drivers didn't have to wear helmets before 1953 but they had to after that date .
- 3. Drivers must also now wear special clothes to give protection from and burns .
- 4. Safety walls to protect people watching must be one metre high.
- Drivers and teams must follow special rules in F1.
- Drivers mustn't start to race until race officials switch off the red start lights.



VOCABULARY Complete the table with words from the passage.

Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun
injured	¹ <u>injury</u>	safe	² _safety	crowded	³ _crowd
4 medical	medicine	dangerous	5 danger	protective	protection

Read and remember.

- 1 have to and must have the same meaning in the present I must go = I have to go.
- 2 have to changes its grammar, e.g. I have to go./She has to go.
- 3 must doesn't change its grammar, e.g. I must go./She must go.
- 4 We only use must in the present tense but we use have to in different tenses, e.g. I had to see the doctor yesterday. Il'll have to buy a new pen – this one is broken.
- 5 mustn't means you don't have permission to do something, e.g. You mustn't park here.
- 6 don't have to means it is not compulsory, e.g. You don't have to wear a hat to school.



SPEAKING Work in groups.

Talk about:

- 1 Two things you had to do yesterday.
- 2 Two things you didn't have to do yesterday.
- 3 Two things you must do today.
- 4 Two things you must not do today.
- 5 Two things you will have to do tomorrow.
- 6 Two things you won't have to do tomorrow.



Lesson 2

Grandma used to like the area

In each article.



Grandma's old house

- My mother, Umm Hassan, and me live in a new flat. When Umm Hassan was growing up she didn't use to live in a new house like ours. She used to live in the old part of Riyadh in a traditional shop. The walls were made of mud concrete, not concrete and steel. The windows used to be made of plastic, not made of glass. Grandma was very frightened of her old house. Grandma used to like the area where she worked, too. It was near the old market. She used to hate looking at the clothes materials, the leather goods, food and stones for sale.' Reem
- When I was six I was tired of my sisters because they went to school and I didn't. Every afternoon when they left home, I used to laugh because I couldn't go with them. This used to calm my mother.
 - One day she bought me a little school bag, made me a cake, put it in a box in my school bag and bought me with my sisters to the school taxi. Then she took me home again and I ate the sandwich. After that I used to be very sad because I was going to school like my brothers.' Layan



Check the ten incorrect words in each article.

```
First text: mother (Grandma) flat (house): new (modern): shop (house): concrete (bricks): plastic (wood): frightened (fond): worked (lived): hate (love): stones (spices)

Sedond text: tired (jealous): afternoon (morning): laugh (cry): calm (annoy): cake (sandwich): taxi (school bus): took (brought) sad (happy): brothers (sisters)
```



SPEAKING Talk about Reem and Layan. Correct the mistakes in the articles.



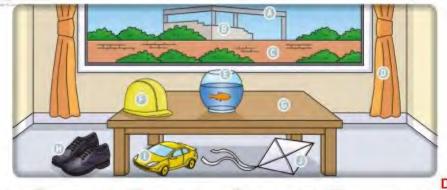


This is a photo of Reem and her grandma Umm Hassan.

They are in front of their house.

VOCABULARY

Match the words to the picture.



brick C 6 metal 2 concrete B paper

3 glass 8 plastic E

4 leather H

9 steel A

material

10 wood What are they made of? Ask and answer about the things in the picture.

1 garden wall 2 kite 3 curtains 4 toy car 5 shoes 6 helmet 7 new house 8 fish bowl 9 table

1. brick 2. paper 3. material 4. plastic 5. leather

6. metal 7. concrete 8. glass 9. wood



Read and remember.

- 1 used to + verb describes past habits or actions: I used to like sugar in tea (but now I don't).
- 2 The negative is: I didn't use (to live there).
- 3 We often make sentence used to + verb and the present or present perfect: Nadia used to speak French but she doesn't now.
 Nadia used to speak French but she has forgotten it.

- 1 I/live in Makkah/now/in Jeddah
- 2 Ahmed/walk to school/now/go/by bus
- 3 Rayyan/play football every/day now/has injured/leg
- 4 Sara/not understand maths/now/be very good/maths
- 5 Leen and Shahad/not like computers/now/like/very much
- 2. Ahmed used to walk to school . Now he goes by bus .
- 3. Rayyan used to play football every day but now he now has injured his leg ..
- 4. Sara didn't use to understand maths but now she is very good at maths.
- 5. Leen and Shahad didn't use to like computers but now they like them very much .

WRITING Compare your past and your present life. Write five sentences in your notebook.

- 1 I used to like pizzas but now I prefer fish.
- 2 When I was younger, I used to ...



Lesson 3

Young achievers



READING Underline five present perfect verbs. Circle eight past simple verbs.

The 16-year-old daughter of the explorer David Hempleman-Adams has recently skied to the South Pole with her father.

Amelia Hempleman-Adams has become the youngest person to reach the South Pole. Father and daughter were very happy but very tired after 17 days at the South Pole in temperatures as low as minus 50 degrees.

Miss Hempleman-Adam said. This journey has been an extraordinary experience. It's the first time I've aone on a trip with my father and now I know what it's like.'

The teenage took nomework with her because she had school exams after her trip. However, she didn't do any homework because her father left he books at the camp. They were too heavy to carry.

It is not the first time one of Mr. Hempleman-Adams' daughters has travelled with him. In 2005, Amelia's sister Alicia became the youngest person to walk to the North Pole.





- 1 What has Amelia Hempleman-Adams done recently?
- 2 How old was she when she did this?
- 3 How long did the journey take?
- 4 What was the weather like?
- 5 What did she say about the journey?
- 6 What did Amelia's sister do in 2005?

She has become ...

Amelia has recently skied to the South Pole.

- 2. She was 16 (years old) .
- 3. The journey took 17 days.
- 4. It was very cold as low as minus 50 degrees .
- 5. She said , this journey has been the youngest person to walk to the North Pole .
- 6. In 2005 . Her sister , Alicia , became the youngest person to walk to the North Pole .



SPEAKING



LISTENING Complete the table.

Mountain	Year	Continent	Height
Mount Kilimanjaro	2006	1Africa	5900m
Mount Elbrus	2007	² _Europe_	5650m
Mount Aconcagua	³ 2008	_ South America	7000m
Mount McKinley	2008	North America	4 6.200 m
Mount Puncak Jaya	2009	Oceania	⁵ 4.900m
Mount Everest	2010	6Asia	8850m
Mount Vinson Massif	⁷ _2011	Antarctica	4900m



- 1 Jordan Romero/climb/world's tallest mountains/different continents
- 2 he/become/youngest person/to do this
- 3 he/beat/record of/16-year-old boy/Britain
- 4 2006/reach/top of/Mount Kilimanjaro/Africa
- 5 age of 12/climbed/highest mountain/South America
- 6 2010/become/youngest person/climb Mount Everest

Jordan Romero has climbed the world's tallest mountains on different continents.

- 2. He has became the youngest person to do this.
 - 3. He has beaten the record of a 16 year boy from Britain.
 - 4. In 2006, he reached the top of Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa.
 - 5. At the age of 12, he climbed the youngest person to climb Mount Everst.
- 6. In 2010, he become the youngest person to climb Mount Everest.



Read and remember.

Present perfect

We use has/have + the past particle to make the present perfect.

The present perfect connects time or actions in the past to present time or actions.

We use the present perfect for verbs when we don't know the time or it's not important.

We use the present perfect with words like how long, yet, just, already, never and ever.

Past simple

We add -ed to a verb to make the past simple for regular verbs.

The past simple tense is for actions in the past. These actions are finished.

We use the past simple for verbs when we know the time in the past.

We use the past simple with words like ago, yesterday, in June, last year and at ten.

- toward land
 - 1 Prepare questions about Amelia Hempleman-Adams and Jordan Romero.
 - 2 Is the interview going to be formal or informal?
 - 3 Take the parts of:
 - a) TV reporter and Amelia Hempleman-Adams
 - b) TV reporter and Jordan Romero







Complete the sentences with must or have to.



- 1 When she was at primary school, Julie <u>had to</u> wear a blue white dress.
- 2 When she was six, Julie Had to go to school every day.
- 3 Julie Didn't have to any homework when she was younger.
- 4 Dalal <u>must</u> do homework every day.
- 5 She Mustn't give her homework to her teachers late.
- 6 Dalal has a lot of homework so she **Has to** go home soon.
- 7 Julie _____finish her project until next week.



SPEAKING Work in pairs. Make sentences comparing the past with the present.

	Past	Present	
Julie	school/in London	school/in Riyadh	
Dalal	no homework	homework/every day	
Waleed	football/with friends	football at a club	
Ali	not like/play tennis	like/very much	
Kamal	not know how to swim	swim/very well	
Leena	walk to school	go by car	
My brother	work/Dammam	work/Jeddah	
Rose	not speak Arabic	speak/very well	
Yazeed	like/watching TV	prefer/computers	



Dalal used to have no homework , Now she has homework everyday.

Waleed used to play football with friends , Now he plays football at a club

Ali didn't use to like playing chess < Now he likes playing chess very much.

Kamal didn't use to know how to swim , Now he works in Jeddah.

Rose didn't use to speak Arabic , Now she speaks Arabic very well.

Yazeed used to like watching TV , Now he prefers computers .

writing In your notebooks, write sentences comparing what you used to do in the past and what you do now.

I used to go to school in Jeddah. Now I go to school in Riyadh.

Saudi Stars: Grammar Study



Past tenses

We use the *present perfect* for past actions which connect to the present: Khalid has never learned to swim.

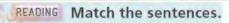
We use the *past simple* for actions which happened at a definite time in the past: Omar *learned* to swim last year.

GRAMMAR Read the text. <u>Underline</u> three past simple verbs. <u>Circle</u> three present perfect verbs.

Lewis Hamilton, who was born in 1985 has become one of the world's most famous Formula 1™ drivers. His interest in car racing began at the age of six, when his parents bought him a toy car. He started to enter competitions and was soon able to beat older drivers. When he was 15 years old, he started car racing in youth championships. He became European champion in 2000. Since then he has competed egularly in international competitions, and has worn nany titles.

In 2008, aged only 22, Hamilton became world champion. He was the youngest person ever to win the world Formula 1™ championship.





- Hamilton first became interested in cars d
- 2 He raced in youth championships
- b 3 He has won many titles

a

He won the Formula 1 world title

- when he was only 22.
- in international competitions.
- when he was six years old.
- at the age of 15.



GRAMMAR Complete the paragraph with past simple or present perfect verbs.

A 19-year-old driver, Yazeed Bin Hamdan, ¹ has become (become) the youngest Saudi winner of the Saudi Desert Marathon which ² _started ___ (start) last Saturday and ³ _ended __ (end) yesterday morning in Hail. He ⁴ _arrived __ (arrive) at the finish of the race 1 hour 23 minutes in front of the second fastest driver, Yahya Al-Kendi from the UAE. ¹⁵ Have never drivenever drivenever driven in a race as hard as this,' Yazeed ⁶ ____ said ___ (say) in a TV interview after his win. 'I was very lucky to arrive back safely, alhamdulillah.'



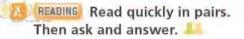
Unit 8

Reset , research and religion



Lesson 1

The weather was so nice that I went to the park



- Why did Mona go to the park?
- Why was Mona sad?
- How much rubbish do we each produce?
- 4 What's the best way to deal with rubbish? 1. Because the weather was nice.

Yes, you're right. This article is about rubbish.

- 2. Because some children dropped rubbish in the park.
- 3. About half a toone a year.
- 4. To produce less rubbish.

Mona's research

- ① The weather was so nice last Thursday that I went to the park. It wasn't such a hot day that I felt uncomfortable. The park was beautiful. I wanted to stay there.
- Twenty minutes later a woman and two young children arrived. They were eating and drinking. One child dropped a sweet packet. The other dropped a water bottle. Then they left the park.
- Why were the children lazy? Why didn't the mother tell them off? Why couldn't they throw the rubbish in a bin? This behaviour made me so sad that I went home.
- After this, I started thinking about rubbish and did some research on the internet. I was able to find out that we each produce about half a tonne of rubbish in a year?
- So how can we deal with this mountain of rubbish? Saudi Arabia is a big country. There are many places where we can get rid of waste, in holes in the ground. This is called landfill.

- However, landfill is wasteful and is not always a good way to deal with rubbish. It can pollute drinking water and produce greenhouse gases.
- Rubbish can be a resource as well as a problem. For example, wood, aluminium and paper are expensive materials and can easily be used again. We can't afford to throw them away.
- The best solution is to produce less rubbish. If we can't always do that, we can at least try to recycle more rubbish.

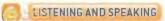
0	READING Number the senten	ices in	the correct order according to the ar	ticle.
a	Don't waste these materials	b	Not always the best way to deal with waste.	6
C	We put it under the ground. 5	d	Two children dropped rubbish.	2
е	Mona went to the park. 1	f	It is better to use things again.	8
g	We produce a lot of rubbish. 4	h	Mona returned to her house.	3
	1 important materials <u>reso</u>		he passage with these meanings	
	2 throw something away _	Get	rid of	
	3 have enough money for _	aff	ford	
	4 a kind of metal <u>alumin</u>	um		
	5 the answer to a problem	so	ution	
	6 speak to someone about	their b	ehaviour <u>Tell off</u>	



Make sentences with the words in Exercise C.

1 resources

Wood, aluminium and paper are all resources.



Repeat paragraphs A and B.



1 We can use so and such to say reasons and results:

Reason Result

The weather was so nice that I went to the park.

It wasn't such a hot day that I felt uncomfortable.

2 We use an adjective after so and an adjective with a noun after such.

GRAMMAR Write the sentences in your notebooks.

- 1 The park was beautiful. I wanted to stay there.
- 2 The children were lazy. They didn't throw the rubbish in the bin.
- 3 This behaviour made me sad. I went home.
- 4 Saudi Arabia is a big country. There are many places where we can get rid of waste.
- 5 Aluminium and paper are expensive materials. We can't afford to waste them.

- 1. The park was so beautiful that they wanted to stay there.
- 2. The children were so lazy that they didn't throw the rubbish in the bin .
- 3. This behavior made me so sad that I went home .
- 4. Saudi Arabia is such a big country that there are many places where we can get rid of waste .
- 5. Aluminum and paper are such expensive materials that we can't affoed to waste them .



- 1 exam/so difficult that/couldn't
- 3 Sami/such a nice person that/be able
- 5 it/such a nice film/couldn't
- 2 it/such a delicious ice cream that
- 4 Sara/so clever that/can
- 6 camera/so expensive/couldn't



Lesson 2

Did you sleep well?



READING

Underline the adverbs (words ending in -ly).

I sometimes don't sleep well so I included an article about sleep





- My name is Dr. Howeish. When I was younger, I regularly had frightening dreams about huge insects. Because of these dreams I slept badly. I still remember them clearly. Happily the dreams stopped when I was ten.
- Scientists and doctors don't really know why people sleep or dream. However, they know that both these things are important for learning, memory, and health.



- © During sleep, our brains produce electrical waves. When we sleep the most deeply we produce slow electrical waves. This is "slow wave sleep". During another kind of sleep, our eyes move rapidly. We call this sleep 'rapid-eye movement' or REM sleep. REM sleep happens four or five times a night when we dream. We sleep more lightly during REM sleep than slow wave sleep and can wake easily.
- Because I slept badly when I was a child, I decided to become a specialist sleep doctor. People have problems with sleep for different reasons and my job is to help them sleep better.

READING Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Who wrote this article?
- 2 What did he dream about?
- 3 When did these dreams stop?
- 4 What are sleep and dreams important for?
- 5 When do we sleep the most deeply?
- 6 How many times each night do we dream?
- 7 What kind of doctor is Dr. Howeish?
- 8 Who does Dr. Howeish try and help?

Who wrote this article?

Dr. Howeish wrote this article.

I	READING Who or wha	at do the words in bold refer to?
1 4		Paragraph A: them 3 Paragraph B: they 5 Paragraph D: them
E	LANGUAGE HELP Read	and remember.
1	Adverbs add meaning to verbs and	sentences.
2	Add -ly to adjectives to make adve	rbs: regular – regularly.
3	Use more and most to make the co	emparative and superlative of adverbs:
	Ahmed ran quickly. Rashed ran mo	re quickly than Ahmed. Ali ran the most quickly of the three.
4	Some adverbs are irregular:	
	well, better than, the best	badly, worse than, the worst
	hard, harder than, the hardest	fast, faster than, the fastest

Dalal talks very quickly.

1 Dalal talk/very/quick

2 Abdullah/drive/slow/and safe

3 Noor/cook/good She/cook/good/me or Iman

4 Adel/speak/loud He/speak/loud/Sami or Yazeed

5 Leena/regular/read/two books in one week

6 Yazeed proofread/articles/carefully/of the people in the Marhaba team



LISTENING These people are describing dreams.

Number the pictures in the order you hear them.









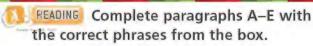
SPEAKING Work in groups.

- 1 Describe your dreams to the group.
- 2 Find things about your dreams that you have in common.
- 3 Tell the class what you found in common.



Lesson 3

Muslims in Britain





who came here who travelled to who became where Yemenis lived who live in where they found who was where Muslims can study where I live who have been

Islam in Britain today





In my research I discovered there are about one and a half million Muslims ¹who live in Britain today. The story of Islam in Britain begins about 500 years ago. There is a record of a British man, John Nelson,

²

a Muslim at that time.



A factory in the north of England

(3)	During the 18th ce	
	people 3converted to Islam,	the Islamic world
	Montagu, 4	_ the son of a British
	ambassador to Turkey	

0	The first large group of Muslims in Britain
	were sailors from India 5abou
	300 years ago. The next group were Yemen
	sailors. The first mosque in Britain was in
	Cardiff, a port city 6

0	Many	Muslim	s arrived	in B	ritain	in the		
	1960s. They came from India or Pakistan.							
	They c	ame to t	owns in t	he nor	th of E	ngland		
	like Le	eds and	Bradford	1 7		_ jobs		
	in fact	ories. Th	nere are r	now m	any M	uslims		
	8	j	in Britain	for 50	0 or 60) years		
	and m	any mor	e who we	re bor	n here			

(3	In Blackburn, the town 9, 20
	per cent of the population is Muslim. There
	are two Islamic secondary schools, one for
	boys and one for girls, 10



Read and remember.

- 1 Look at this sentence: Many Muslims who arrived in Britain came from India or Pakistan. The words who arrived in Britain are an example of a relative clause.
- 2 This relative clause in 1 begins with the word who. We can also begin relative clauses with other words, such as which and where.
- 3 Relative clauses add more information and describe other parts of the sentence. In the example, who arrived in Britain describes many Muslims.

- GRAMMAR Join these sentences with who or where and write them in your notebook.
- 1 The first group of Muslims came to Britain. They were sailors.
- 2 I know a British man. He converted to Islam last year.
- 3 That is the electrical factory. I used to work in the factory.
- 4 That man is my old teacher. He is wearing a black jacket.
- 5 This is an excellent restaurant. They cook good Indian food in it.
- 6 What is the name of the place? You are going on holiday to that place next year.

 The first group of Muslims who came to Britain were sailors.



LISTENING

Number Sarah's pictures in the order you hear them.













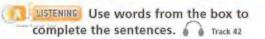


Say sentences about the pictures.

- 1 butcher/dad/work 2 woman right/sit/mother
- 3 mosque/dad/pray/Friday 4 photo/show/pilgrims/go/on the Hajj
- 5 brother/study/maths/university 6 primary school/sister and I/used/study
 - 1 This is the butcher's where Sarah's dad works.







exciting high tired expensive beautiful interesting large thirsty



The students in Ali's class are telling their English teacher what they did on Saturday.

It was a lovely day. We went to Al Shaeeb Park. It has many beautiful pools and fountains. A lot of people come to admire them. It was very hot and I became ² My father bought me a cool drink.

We went to the Kingdom Centre and went up the tower. It is very \$\, \text{You can see} the whole city from it. We went to the shopping centre afterwards. It was very \$\, \text{I couldn't afford to buy anything.}\$



My parents took me to the National Museum of Riyadh. The museum is very ³ and has eight floors. You can't see everything in one visit. It was an ⁸ place. I would like to go there again.

My brother took me to a football match at the King Fahad Stadium. The game was very

People were cheering all the time. I was very
and when I got home and I went straight to bed.

- 1 It was a lovely day. Ali went to Al Shaeeb park.
- 2 The fountains in the park are very beautiful. Many people come to admire them.

It was such a lovely day that Ali went to Al Shaeeb Park.

- 3 It was very hot at the park. All became thirsty.
- 4 The National Museum is a big place. You can't see everything in one visit.
- 5 The Kingdom Centre Tower is very high. You can see the whole city from it.
- 6 The shops were very expensive. Saeed couldn't afford to buy anything.

Change the adjectives to adverbs.

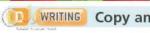
Adjective quick	Adverb quickly	Adjective loud	Adverb
soft	-	quiet	0
regular		polite	
safe		fast	
clear		kind	
good		neat	



Work in pairs. Say sentences. Use comparative adverbs.

- 1 Leena/write/neat/Dalal
- 2 My brother/drive/fast/my father
- 3 Abdullah/speak/quiet/Rashid
- 4 Faisal/play/football/good/Ali
- 5 Noor/practise/speaking English/regular/Layla
- 6 My grandmother/walk/slow/my mother

Leena writes more neatly than Dalal.



Copy and complete the sentences in your notebook.

1	A pilot is a person who	flies a plane.	2	A park is a place	
3	The man	is my father's friend.	4	Blackburn is a town in England	
5	Many Muslims	attend Islamic	6	A landfill site is a place	
	schools.				
7	Dalal has an English frier	nd	8	What is the name of the stadium	

	_	_		_	_	-
1		10				
		14	OC.	ABU	LAR	Y
Name .	Turking the same of the same o	1	in the State			

Match the words with the definitions. Make sentences with the words.

1	bin	С	a	to spoil, make dirty or unhealthy
2	landfill		b	to reuse something, or change it so it can be used again
3	waste		C	a container where you put rubbish
4	materials		d	things we can use to make products, e.g. metal, wood, paper
5	pollute		е	a place where rubbish is buried
6	rocyclo		f	rubbish created by humans or animals